THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA,

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2 50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J. b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17. 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 19
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 47

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. S. Kricklbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacobs.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surve or—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—Joan Herder, S. W. Wellenry, Joseph Gayle.
Clerk to Commissioners—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M Y. S. Kline, I. S. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murph.
Jury Commissioners—J. Robbins, Chester W. Smith.
Count Superintendent—W. Ilano H. Snyder.
Mercantile Appraiser—Robert Sharpless.
Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creasy, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory

President of Town Council—D. Lovenberg
Clerk—W. Witt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward
President of Gas Company—A. Jayne.
Secretary—C. W. Miller
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John G. Freeze, President; H. H. Gro s, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxson, President; C. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Austin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
Divine Service—Rev. J. S. Mayland.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart McDowell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Shoyer.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron Streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
Meets in the little brick church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist church—on stock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the correct fees as established by the last Legislature and are upon the proper kind of paper for permanent use.

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D[illegible]
[illegible] CLASS SCHOOL,
TERMS BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, 77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, etween Second and Third.

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Office, second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. BUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-A-T-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, 77-1y.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent a Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —39

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-1f

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 3, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ENSOR. W. H. RHAWN

ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, 77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS

W. H. WELL.
DENTIS.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. Opera House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAUSER'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. NOV. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	4,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12 500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-36

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. PETTMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 918 Market street)
Importers and dealers in
CHINA AND QUEENSWARE,
Wholesale and Retail Salesrooms,
No. 1 and 3 North Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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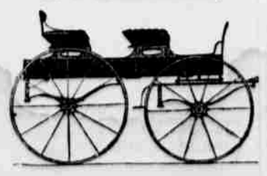
C[illegible]
D[illegible]
[illegible] MIN.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VEGETINE.

Her Own Words.

BALTIMO E, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens,

Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and seeking ever; sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KRABE, 628 West Baltimore street.

VEGETINE

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1870 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, and thought be severe PA and irregular Chills. The wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and since its perfect cure I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling, since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine in most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
190 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. Stevens

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your Blood Preparation in my family for several years, and think that for scrofula or Cancerous humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russel street.

VEGETINE

What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State st., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained ten pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE

Is Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston,

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,

Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE

Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.

Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by its

Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.

For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.

VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken in that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.

That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputable, as by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.

We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.

VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
32 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.

"THE OBJECT OF EATING." a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan. 18, '78,-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Holler & Co., 7th, N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y nr

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited
BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 7, 1876.

Select Story.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

'By Jove, Dick, I'm nearly done up.'

'So am I. Did any one ever see such a confounded forest, Charley?'

'I am not alone weak, but hungry. O, for a steak of moose, with a bottle of old red wine to wash it down!'

'Charley, beware! Take care how you conjure up such visions in my mind. I am already nearly starving, and if you increase my appetite much more it will go hard with me if I don't dine off you. You are young, and Bertha says you're tender—'

'Hearted, she meant. Well, so I am, if loving Bertha be any proof of it. Do you know, Dick, I have often wondered that you who love your sister so passionately, were not jealous of her attachment to me.'

'So I was, my dear fellow, at first—furiously jealous. But then I reflected that Bertha must one day or other marry, and I must lose my sister; so I thought it better that she should marry my old college chum and early friend, Charles Costarre, than any one else. So you see there was a little selfishness in my calculation, Charley.'

'Dick, we were friends at school and friends at college, and I thought at both of these places that nothing could shorten the link that bound us together, but I was mistaken. Since my love for and engagement to your sister, I feel as if you were fifty times the friend that you were before. Dick, we three will never part!"

'So he married the king's daughter, and they all lived together as happy as the days are long,' shouted Dick, with a laugh, quoting from a nursery tale.

The foregoing is an extract out of the conversation with which Dick Linton and myself endeavored to beguile the way, as we tramped through one of the forests of northern New York. Dick was an artist and I a sportsman, so when one fine autumn day he announced his intention of going into the woods for a week to study nature, it seemed to me an excellent opportunity to exercise my legs and my trigger-finger at the same time. Dick had some backwoods friend who lived in a log hut on the shores of Eckford Lake, and there we determined to take up our quarters. Dick, who said he knew the forest thoroughly, was to be the guide, and we accordingly, with our guns on our shoulders, started on foot from Root's, a tavern known to tourists and situated on the boundaries of Essex and Warren Counties. It was a desperate walk, but we started at daybreak, and had great faith in our pedestrain qualties. We expected to reach the nearest of the Eckford lakes by nightfall. The forest through which we traveled was of the densest description. Overhead the branches of spruce and pine shut out the day, while beneath our feet lay a frightful soil, composed principally of jagged shingle cunningly concealed by an almost impenetrable brush. As the day wore on our hopes of reaching our destination became fainter and fainter, and I could almost fancy, from the anxious glances that Dick cast around him, that in spite of his boasted knowledge of the woods he had lost his way. It was not, however, until night actually fell in and that we were both sinking from hunger and exhaustion, that I could get him to acknowledge it.

'We're in a nice pickle, Master Dick,' said I, rather crossly, for an empty stomach does much to destroy a man's natural amiability. 'Confound your assurance that led you to set up as guide. Of all men, painters are the most conceited.'

'Come, Charley,' answered Dick, good humoredly, 'there's no use in growling so loudly. You'll bring the bears and panthers on us if you do. We must make the best of a bad job and sleep in a tree.'

'It's easy to talk, my good fellow. I'm not a partridge, and don't know how to roost on a bough.'

'Well, you'll have to learn, then; for if you sleep on the ground, the chances are ten to one that you will have the wolves nibbling at your toes before daylight.'

'I am hanged if I do either,' said I, desperately. 'I'm going to walk all night, and I'll drop before I'll lie down.'

'Come, come, Charley, don't be a fool.'

'I was a fool only when I consented to let you assume the role as a guide.'

'Well, Charley, if you are determined to go on, let it be so, we'll go together. After all, it's only an adventure."

'I say, Dick, don't you see a light?'

'By Jove, so there is! Come, you see Providence intervenes between us and the wolves and hunger. That must be some squatter's hut.

The light to which I had so suddenly called Dick's attention was very faint, and seemed to be about half a mile distant. It glimmered through the dark branches of the hemlock and spruce trees, and weak as the light was, I hailed it as a mariner without a compass hails the star by which he steers. We instantly set out in the direction of our beacon. In a moment it seemed as if all fatigue had vanished, and we walked as if our muscles were as tense as iron and our joints oily as a piston-shaft.

We soon arrived at what in the dusk seemed to be a clearing of about five acres, but it might have been larger, for the tall forest rising up around it must have diminished its apparent size, giving the appearance of a square pit rather than a farm. Toward one corner of the clearing we discerned the dusky outline of a log hut, through whose single end window a faint light was streaming. With a sigh of relief, we hastened to the door and knocked. It was opened immediately, and a man appeared on the threshold. We explained our condition, and were instantly invited to walk in and make ourselves at home. All our host said he could offer us were cold Indian corn-cakes and a slice of dried deers flesh, to all of which we were heartily welcome. These viands in our starving condition were luxuries to us and we literally revelled in anticipation of a full meal. The hut into which we had so unceremoniously entered was of the most poverty-stricken order. It consisted of but one room, with a rude brick fireplace at one end. Some deer skins and old blankets were stretched out by way of a bed at the other extremity of the apartment, and the only seats visible were two sections of a large pink trunk that stood close to the fireplace. There was no vestige of a table, and the rest of the furniture was embodied in a long Tennessee rifle that hung close to the rough wall.

If the hut was remarkable, its proprietor was still more so. He was, I think, the most villainous-looking man I ever beheld. About six feet two inches in height, proportionately broad across the shoulders, and with a hand large enough to pick up a fifty-six pound shot, he seemed to be a combination of extraordinary strength and agility. His head was narrow and oblong in shape. His straight, Indian like hair fell smoothly over his low forehead, as if it had been plastered with soap, and his black, bead-like eyes were set obliquely and slanted downwards towards his nose, giving him a mingled expression of ferocity and cunning. As I examined his features attentively, in which I thought I could trace almost every bad passion I confess I experienced a certain feeling of apprehension and distrust I could not shake off.

While he was getting us the promised food we tried, by questioning him, to draw him into conversation. He seemed very taciturn and reserved, he said he lived entirely alone, and had cleared the spot he occupied with his own hands. He said his name was Joel; but when we hinted that he must have some other name he pretended not to hear us, though I saw his brows knit and his small black eyes flash angrily.

My suspicions of this man were further aroused by observing a pair of shoes lying in a corner of the hut. These shoes were at least three sizes smaller than those that our gigantic host wore, and yet he had distinctly replied that he lived entirely alone. If those shoes were not his, whose were they? The more I reflected on this circumstance the more uneasy I felt, and apprehensions were still further aroused when Joel, as he called himself, took both our fowling-pieces and, in order to have them out of the way, as he said, hung them on crooks from the wall, at a height that neither Dick nor I could reach without getting on a stool. I smiled inwardly, however, as I felt the smooth barrel of my revolver, that was slung in the hollow of my back by its leathern belt, and thought to myself, if this fellow has bad designs, the more unprotected he thinks us the more incautious he will be; so I made no effort to retain our guns. Dick also had a revolver, and was one of those men whom I knew would use it well when the time came.

My suspicions of our host grew at last to such a pitch that I determined to communicate them to Dick. Nothing would be easier than for this villainous half-breed—for I felt convinced that he had Indian blood in him—nothing would be easier than, with the aid of an accomplice, to cut our throats or shoot us while we were asleep, and so get our guns, watches, and whatever money we carried. Who in these lonely woods would hear the shot, or hear our cries for help? What emissary of the law, however sharp, could point out our graves in these wild woods, or bring the murder home to those who committed it? Linton at first laughed, then grew serious, and gradually became a convert to apprehensions. We hurriedly agreed that while one slept the other should watch, and so take it in turns through the night.

Joel had surrendered to us his couch of deer-skins and his blanket; he, himself said he could sleep quite as well on the floor near the fire. As Dick and I were both very tired, we were anxious to get our rest as soon as possible. So, after a hearty meal of deer-steak and tough cakes, washed down by a good draught from our brandy flask, I, being the younger, got the first hour's sleep, and flung myself on the couch of skins. As my eyes gradually closed I saw a dim picture of Dick seated sternly watching by the fire, and the long shape of the half-breed stretching out like a huge shadow upon the floor.

After what I could have sworn to be only a three minutes' doze, Dick woke me and informed me that my hour was out, and turning me out of my warm nest, lay down without any ceremony, and in a few minutes was heavily snoring. I rubbed my eyes, felt for my revolver, and seating myself on one of the pine stumps, commenced my watch. The half breed appeared to be buried in a profound slumber, and in the half-weird light cast by the wood-embers his enormous figure seemed almost Titanic in its proportions. I confess I felt that in a struggle for life he was more than a match for Dick and myself. I then looked at the fire, and began a favorite amusement of mine shaping forms in the embers. All sorts of figures defined themselves before me. Battles, tempests at sea, familiar faces, and above all shone, ever returning, the dear features of Bertha Linton, my affianced bride. She seemed to me to smile at me through a burn-haze, and I could almost fancy I heard her say, "While you are watching in the lonely forest, I am thinking of you and praying for your safety.'

A slight movement on the part of the slumbering half-breed here recalled me from these sweet dreams. He turned on his side, lifted himself slowly up on his elbow, and gazed attentively at me. I did not stir. Still retaining my stooping attitude, I half closed my eyes and remained motionless. Doubtless he thought I was asleep, for in a moment or two he arose noiselessly, and creeping with a stealthy step across the floor, passed out the hut. I listened—O, how eagerly! It seemed to me that through the imperfectly joined crevices of the long walls I could plainly hear voices whispering. I would have given worlds to have crept nearer to listen, but I was fearful of disturbing the fancied security of our host, who I now felt certain had sinister designs upon us. So I remained perfectly still. The whispering suddenly ceased. The half-breed reentered the hut in the same stealthy way in which he quitted it, and, after giving a scrutinising glance at me, once more stretched himself upon the floor and affected to sleep. In a few moments I pretended to awake—yawned, looked at my watch, and finding that my hour had more than expired, proceeded to awake Dick. As I turned him out of bed, I whispered in his ear, 'Don't take eyes off that fellow, Dick. He has accomplices outside; be careful!' Dick gave a meaning glance, carelessly touched his revolver, as much as to say, 'Here's something to interfere with his little arrangements,' and took his seat on the pine stump, in such a position as to command a view of the sleeping half-breed and the doorway at the same time.

This time, though awfully tired, I could not sleep. A horrible load seemed pressing on my chest, and every five minutes I would start up to see if Dick was keeping his watch faithfully. My nerves were strung to a frightful pitch of tensity; my heart beat at every sound, and my head seemed to throb until I thought my temples would burst.

The more I reflected on the conduct of the half breed, the more assured I was that he intended to murder. Full of this idea I took my revolver from its sling and held it in my hand ready to shoot him down at the first movement that appeared at all dangerous. A haze seemed now to pass across my eyes. Fatigued with long watchfulness and excitement, I passed into that semi-conscious state in which I seemed perfectly aware of everything that passed, although objects were dull and dim in outline, and did not appear so sharply defined as in one's waking moments. I was apparently aroused from this state by a slight crackling sound. I started, and raised myself on my elbow. My heart ceased to beat at what I saw. The half-breed had lit some species of dried herb, which sent out a strong aromatic odor as it burned. This herb he was holding directly under Dick's nostrils, who, I now perceived to my horror was wrapped in a profound slumber. The smoke of the mysterious herb appeared to deprive him of all consciousness, for he rolled gently off the pine log, and lay stretched upon the floor. The half-breed now stole to the door and opened it gently. Three sinister heads peered in out of the gloom. I saw the long barrels of rifles and the huge, brawny hands that clasped them. The half breed pointed significantly to where I lay with his long bony finger, then drawing a large thirsty looking knife from his breast, moved toward me. The time was come. My blood stopped—my heart ceased to beat. The half breed was within a foot of my bed; the knife was raised; another instant it would have been buried in my heart, when, with a hand as cold as steel, I lifted my revolver, took deadly aim and fired!

A stunning report, a dull groan, a huge cloud of smoke, curling around me, and I found myself standing upright with a dark mass lying at my feet.

'Great God! what have you done, sir?' cried the half-breed, rushing toward me. 'You have killed him! He was just about to wake you.'

I staggered against the wall. My senses until then immersed in sleep, suddenly recovered their activity. The frightful truth burst upon me in a flash. I had shot Dick Linton while under the influence of a nightmare! Then everything seemed to fade away and I remembered no more.

There was a trial, I believe. The lawyers were learned, and proved by physicians that it was a case of what is sometimes called somnolentia or sleep drunkenness, but of the proceedings I took no heed. One form haunted me lying black and heavy on the hut floor; and one pale face was ever present—a face I saw once after the catastrophe, and never saw again—the wild, despairing face of Bertha Linton, my promised bride!

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Nine Months Service

32d *Regiment.*

COMPANY H.

"CATAWISSA GUARDS."

George W John, Captain, resigned December 9, 1862.
Martin M Brobst, Captain, promoted from 1st Lieutenant, December 9, 1862.
Isaiah W Willets, 1st Lieutenant, promoted from 1st Sergeant December 9, 1862.
Henry H Hoagland, 2d Lieutenant, died December 14 of wounds received at Fredericksburg Virginia December 13, 1862.
P R Margerum, 2d Lieutenant, promoted from Corporal December 16, 1862.
A H Sharpless, 1st Sergeant, promoted from Corporal December 16, 1862.
Samuel F Savery, Sergeant.
George Reedy, promoted to Corporal January 22, 1863.
Hiram N Brown, promoted to Corporal January 22, 1863.
William McNeal, Sergeant.
Theodoe Kreigh
Rolandus Hirlein
Samuel J Frederich.
Francis M Thomas, wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
John P Hoagland, promoted to Corporal Novembes 21, 1862.
Ephraim L. Kramer promoted to Corporal January 20, 1863.
D Hollingshead, promoted to Corporal January 30, 1863.
Theobald Fields, promoted to Corporal January 20, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia May 3, 1863.
George Harder.
Burton W Fortner.
Brumbach H H,
Brobst John R.
Burger William H, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Beaver William.
Brumbach Joseph.
Bell John,
Barret Julius A, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 31, 1863.
Bates John, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 1863.
Brumbach Wm J, discharged February 2, 1863.
Clewell Christian.
Cool Phineas, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1863.
Cool Hiram, discharged January 1863 for wounds received at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Dilion John.
Drum Morgan G.
Dyer William H, died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 1862.
Derr John, killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Erwine Albert, died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 15, 1862, buried in Military Cemetery D. C.
Fetterman William.
Fetterman Daniel.
Felder Christian M.
Fortner Henry B.
Fields Samuel A.
Fischer Lloyd W B.
Fischer Jacob G.
Fischer John D, discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
Hite Scott.
Hampton John, absent sick at muster out.
Harder Arthur.
Harder Thomas E.
Hampton Ethan.
Hartman W H H, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 12, 1863.
Harder Clark, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 21, 1863.
Hawkins George H, died October 4, burial record October 10, of wounds received at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, buried in National Cemetery, Section 26, lot B, grave 221.
John Henry I.
John William E.
Kreigh Jeremiah S.
Kramer Edward.
Lashell Ralph M.
Lewis Emanuil L.
Ludwig John.
Margerum James P.
Marks William.
Martz Joseph.
Mensch Adam R.
Mears Commodore P.
Malony Charles.
Masteller Isiah W.
McGraw Patrick, died at Warrenton, Virginia, November 6, 1862.
Ohl John F.
Payne Ervine C.
Parks William J D, died December 28 of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D C.
Phillips David, killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Reinard Tobias.
Reese Frederick.
Rider Lloyd I.
Rishel Elias C, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Robbins Henry J.
Rhoades Jeremiah, absent sick at muster out.
Rider Wesley, died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December, 1862.
Richards James M, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Roup Josiah G, died of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Schmick Benjamin B.
Schmick Charles S
Snyder Jeremiah H, absent sick at muster out.
Stewart Clark B.
Stokes John H.
Shoemaker Jesse.
Sanks John M, discharged on special order October 14, 1862.
Sterne George F, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Small Christian, kiled at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.
Theile Lewis.
Thomas Samuel M, died at Falmouth, Virginia January 8, 1863.
Troup John, died October 4, of wounds received a Antietam Septemember 17, 1862.
Waters Dennis.
Watkins Robert M.
Warne Monroe C.
Yeager Daniel L.

The "Catawissa Guards" were Company H, 132 Regiment, and were mustered into service August 14, 1862, for nine months, and mustered out May 24, 1863. In all cases where nothing is said of the fate of the soldier named, he was mustered out with his company. On the 13th of September the regiment by a forced march reached South Mountain just as the fight closed for the day. It joined in pursuit of the enemy. On the 17th it was in close quarters in the battle of Antietam, where several men were killed. It was in the reconnoisence towards Leesburg and Charleston. It was in the assault on Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, where Henry H. Hoagland was killed while receiving the flag from the hands of its dying bearer and after the battle the regiment moved to Falmouth, Virginia, in camp and picket duty. It was in the forward movement upon Chancellorsville, and on the 3d of May was moved to the front and held its position until the retreat commenced. The regiment earned and sustained a first rate military record.

How to Keep Boys at Home.

AMUSE THEM, PLAY CARDS WITH THEM AND MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

Am

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 17, 1878.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, for 1878, will be held in Library Hall, Pittsburg, (Penn Avenue, near 6th street,) at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 22d, to place in nomination one person for each of the following named offices: Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

By order of the State Committee,
WILLIAM M'CLELLAND,
Chairman.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Cameron menagerie completed its allotted work on Wednesday last by nominating the State ticket as follows: For Governor, Henry M. Hoyt, of the coal regions; Sterrett, of Allegheny, was named for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the venerable Chief Justice—Agnew—was shelved. The oil regions got Senator Stone for Lieutenant Governor, and Philadelphia got Senator Daniel for Secretary of Internal affairs. The Convention was a cut and dried affair, and Cameron's man can be beaten.

HILL OF LYCOMING.

Alfred H. Hill the member from the Lower end of Lycoming deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. Few men of so short an experience in matters of legislation have made a more distinguished record. His superiority is not found in the number of pages in which his name figures in the *Legislative Record* but in that close attention to business and capacity to weigh the relative effects of opposing interests. The man that says most in the halls of legislation, is not the man that wields influence. Hill is not of that class. He is one of those that does not talk until he has something to say and then it is to the point. His close attention to business has often attracted the attention of his fellow members, and won for him the *sobriquet of firm as the hills.* In our frequent visits to the State Capital we have always found him at his post. The business of his county and his constituents is the first thought of his mind. After that in all questions of State policy he takes a broad and philantropic view. He has now mastered the routine of business and will in the future, if returned again by his constituents, bring to his command a complete knowledge of parliamentary law. This is an essential prerequisite in order to maintain that equal advantage and skill in legislative tactics the *sine qua non* of success. The people of old Lycoming we think would make a great mistake in not returning Mr. Hill. We hope they will, and our word for it they will not be sorry.

THE NEW PARTY AND ITS CANDIDATES

The possibilities of the party that met in Convention in Philadelphia last week, were great. By judicious nominations, and well constructed platform, they might have polled a very large vote at the fall election But all the golden opportunities were disregarded, the platform first adopted was a communistic document "fit only for a mob." True, the more conservative elements sat up all night after the adoption of the platform, to construct something else a little better calculated to catch the floating votes here and there, and on Thursday morning the Labor resolutions were repudiated and the Greenback sentiments adopted. The platform is too long to give in full. It demands everything while it promises nothing. It is a conglomeration of so-called principles of the Labor Reformers, the Nationals and the Greenbackers. The name adopted for the new party in this convention, indicates the character of the platform. It is the National-Greenback-Labor party.

THE CANDIDATES.

Samuel R. Mason, the nominee for Governor, is a lawyer residing in the town of Mercer, seat of Mercer county. He is fifty years of age, having been born of Scotch-Irish parentage on a small farm in Washington township, Lawrence county, but then a part of Mercer. He has been practicing at the Mercer bar for twenty-five years, and in Western Pennsylvania is known as a gentleman of large experience and marked executive ability. His practice has been good from the beginning, and for the past fifteen years he has been looked upon as well-to do. He never held any public office or office of any kind, except that of elder in the Presbyterian Church of his town. His vote has been cast with the Democrats, but he was never an active partisan. Three years ago he publicly took up the Labor cause, and has since then been identified with the Nationalists in Mercer. At the Williamsport Convention last year Mr. J. G. White, chairman of the United Labor county committee of Mercer, mentioned Mr Mason as a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, but he withdrew in favor of Judge Bentley. Mr. Mason is a large man, well preserved, with a fine address. He has not a hair on the top of his head and very few whiskers. He is a good speaker, smooth, persuasive and always logical. His family consists of a wife and nine children.

The nomination of Mason was the work of the Cameron ring. Agents were in Philadelphia for the purpose of preventing the nomination of Armstrong, and they were successful. William H. Armstrong was the only man whom Hoyt feared. Had Armstrong been nominated, it would have made Hoyt's nomination by the Republicans uncertain, and his defeat if nominated almost sure. To prevent all this, the Cameron, who still own the state, set about Armstrong's overthrow, and accomplished it, by the nomination of Judge Bently of Williamsport for Supreme Judge. The trick seemed apparent when immediately after the nominee for governor was selected, a dispatch was sent Bentley asking him to withdraw in favor of Judge Agnew. He was put on the track only long enough to crowd Armstrong off. We would not guarantee that a certain delegate not far from here did not go to Philadelphia to help the Camerons capture the Convention.

Christopher Shearer, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor has declined to be a candidate, and the vacancy will be filled by the State committee.

Judge Benjamin S. Bentley, the candidate for Supreme Judge, is about sixty years of age, and has been a member of the bar over thirty years.

In 1868 Lycoming county was made a judicial district, and he was appointed to preside upon the bench by Governor Geary. In the fall of the year 1868 he was renominated by the Republicans as the opposition to Judge Gamble, who was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the President Judgeship, and Mr. Bently was defeated. Upon his retirement from the bench, the members of the bar held a meeting and passed resolutions complimenting him upon his fair and able decisions while upon the bench and the high regard which they held him in. Since then he has been practicing law with considerable success, and is regarded as one of the most popular men in the lumber districts. He was a staunch Republican until four years ago, when, as he says, he discovered that the two political parties were administered in the interests of the money power, and that he could not conscientiously support either one of them. He voted for Cooper and Carey in 1876, and last year was the candidate of the Independent Greenback party for the position for which he is now again nominated. In his speech accepting the nomination last year Judge Bentley declared that he was in the Independent movement heart and soul.

James L. Wright, the nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was nominated for State Treasurer by the first State Convention which was held at the city of Harrisburg, September 10, 1877. He is a tailor by trade and lives in Philadelphia. Mr. Wright is fifty-nine years old, and has 'acted with the workingmen,' according to his own words, 'since I was nineteen.' He was president of the Anti-Monopoly Convention held at Harrisburg in March 1876, and temporary chairman of the National Labor Convention held in Pittsburg in April of the same year.

As the matter has turned out, the new party is gotten up in the interest of the Republican party. Astaunch Republican like William H. Armstrong was rejected for Governor, and Mason, formerly a Democrat was nominated to draw off Democratic votes. Democrats who are deluded into following this new leader should bear in mind that every vote drawn from the party is equivalent to a vote for Hoyt, who will be the Republican candidate for Governor.

Investigating the Fraud.

The work of investigating the criminal processes by which the people of the United States were defrauded of their choice of a President has at last begun in earnest in Congress, and it should not be abandoned until all who who were engaged in the commission of the crime whether as principals or accessories shall be brought to punishment. A substantial basis for the resolution of Mr. Potter of New York was found in the solemn memorial of the State of Maryland and in the affidavit of a member of the Florida returning board. As Speaker Randall was bound to decide, this resolution involved a question of the highest privilege. But instead of fairly meeting the issue the republican minority in Congress resorted to filibustering in order to cover fraud. Many of them have admitted over and over again in private conversation that Hayes is in fraudulent occupancy of the presidential office. Yet when confronted with a simple resolution which contemplates the investigation of the fraud and making an enduring official record of it that it may stand in history as a warning they shrink away from the issue. They dread the inquiry proposed in this resolution because they have already anticipated the revelations that will be made. But the investigation will go on in spite of their resistance. If it shall be ascertained that John Sherman in Louisiana was in complicity with J. Madison Wells, advising the commission of the frauds by which the electoral vote of that state was stolen, and that Edward F. Noyes bargained with M'Lin and others in Florida, promising official rewards in behalf of Mr. Hayes in return for the theft of electoral votes, another and more important issue will arise. But first let the facts be ascertained and put them upon enduring record. To that end let the investigation of the frauds in Louisiana and Florida be searching and thorough.

The republican opponents of this investigation profess to entertain great fear that it will interrupt the business and interfere with the prosperity of the country. Their alarm is unduly exaggerated. This fear of disturbing the business of the country is becoming rather threadbare as a partisan pretext. Is it proposed to reform notorious and flagrant abuses in the revenue system of the country, at once those who are interested in maintaining these abuses cry out in chorus against disturbing the business of the country. After they have derived all the profit that is possible from the abuses they will perhaps consent that another generation shall inaugurate the necessary reforms. Is a resolution introduced in congress to take notice of the most astounding frauds upon the suffrage upon the confession of some of the men who officially participated in them the cry is repeated that the prosperity of the country will be imperilled by the investigation and the agitation attending it. If the prosperity of the country cannot sustain such a shock it must rest on an exceedingly insecure foundation. But the quietists dread agitation much more on their own account than that of the country, for whose business interests they profess so much concern. They shrink with undisguised alarm from an investigation which threatens to reveal to the world the proof that Mr. Hayes by offering official honors and rewards to those who were engaged in making the canvass of the electoral votes in Florida was an active participant in the frauds by which he was elevated to the Presidency of the United States against the consent of a great majority of the people. As partisans they dread the exposure of the character of the services for which John Sherman was made secretary of the treasury and Edward F. Noyes was sent as minister to France, with the work that was performed and the rewards that were obtained by the minor conspirators in this great drama of political crime. But the issue between the two political parties on this question has been made up by the action of the house on Monday. In behalf of a wronged and outraged people the democrats demand an investigation of the electoral crime and the exposure of all who were concerned in it that it may serve as a warning to political conspirators and knaves for all time. The republicans in congress, on the other hand, throw every obstacle in the way of investigation in fear of the partisan consequences, while making hypocritical pretense of alarm concerning the business interests of the country. No country can prosper nor deserves to prosper whose representatives have not the courage to probe to the bottom a crime against the elective franchise which saps the very foundation of the political institutions upon which all its material prosperity must depend. The people will decide between the two parties on this issue. —*Patriot.*

The Congressional Muddle.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Persons at the capital who have made calculations say there are 134 Democratic members of the House of Representatives present, including the Speaker, unpaired and nine Democratic members, who being paired with Republicans cannot vote. There cannot be a quorum without breaking some of the pairs. The Democrats absent from the city who are paired have been telegraphed for and extra exertions are made to secure the desired quorum preliminary to a vote on the Potter investigating resolution.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1878.

The *Post* (Democratic daily) of this morning is confident that a resolution based principally on Blair's memorial and secondarily on the evidence contributed by McLin and his pals in Florida and elsewhere, will be carried to-day, calling for an immediate investigation. It says the Speaker has decided it may be offered as a privileged question, and that the temporizing expedients and the vacillation have been so far overcome as to justify the belief that before adjournment to-night the ground will have been broken for a most searching inquiry. It further intimates that the Republicans will move to amend so as to include all Southern States having called Republican majorities but which went overwhelmingly for Tilden. It is thought likely that this course has been adopted so that by raking over several States they may be able to get together some fragments wherewith to rebut the damaging disclosures relative to the radical manipulation of votes in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. To the extent that the Republican leaders have any specific evidence of fraud, they will likely be gratified. But it hardly seems probable that they will be allowed to go all over United States to pick up isolated cases of intimidation of voters, to belittle and offset their wholesale frauds by which the popular will of whole communities and States was defeated and the minority made seemingly, the victors in a national election. "The dog shall return to his vomit and the sow to her wallowing." Dennis, who seems to have very much exaggerated the weight of obligations under which he has placed the Democracy by the part he has had in the Florida confessions, and probably regretting his weakness in yielding to the promptings of conscience, has left us in high dudgeon because, as it appears, he was not permitted to boss the job, and hurry the investigation prematurely when he could, perhaps, have established just as much as would have been to the good and behoof of number one, and there stopped without particular regard for anything but the aggrandizement of Dennis. Any how, he has gone, breathing vengeance and swearing to make the investigation a hot one for the Democrats in Florida. It seems the judgment here that he has been treated by the administration to a taste of his own decoction and it seems to have been as distasteful as to fill the abdominal viscera with the East wind.

I cannot refrain from referring for a moment to the speech of Gen. Gordon delivered in the Senate last Tuesday, because it is one of the few speeches made here this winter on national finances that will have a permanent value. While the courtesy that marks Senator Gordon's bearing under all circumstances was observed throughout the speech, that did not serve to detract from the force of his scathing arraignment of those responsible for the financial legislation of the past 10 years, which will be denounced as the remote and proximate cause of all the ills we have suffered since 1873. Contraction he declared good for the bondholder and the wealthy and to a corresponding extent paralyzing to legitimate business, ubmerging the masses deeper and deeper in the depths of poverty, deprivation and wretchedness. Every deduction was logical, clear and to the purpose. He impregnably fortified his position by citations from the financial history of leading European powers. The floor and galleries were deserted by the usual *habitues* and filled by a critical audience, such as might be expected to be interested in finances. He had it with him throughout. Of all Southern Representatives none have stood higher than Gen. Gordon from the moment he first entered the Senate, then best known as a commander of one wing of Lee's army, and as the confidential friend of that great captain. I commend his full speech to all who desire a clear presentation of the financial problem of to-day free of the verbage and abstraction usually strung together and dubbed a "financial speech."

Sitting Bull's threats receive some attention, as his ability to execute them—or at least to carry devastation to many a frontier home—is undoubted in the present condition of our Army.

SEMINOLE.

Pennsylvania Editorial Excursion.

The regular annual excursion of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will come off on the 17th of June. The place selected is Cresson Springs, on the summit of the Alleghenies, a most delightful spot, where, we have no doubt, the fraternity will enjoy themselves to the full. The excursion to the Water Gap last time was so eminently delightful that all who participated in it will not fail to be present at the meeting at Cresson. The arrangements, as far as they have been completed, are that the members shall meet at Harrisburg on Monday evening, June 17, where they will be the guests of the Lochiel House. A social or hop, a supper, etc., and the presence of all the officials at the State Capital will be the features of the evening. On Tuesday the association will proceed to Cresson, where it will be handsomely entertained until Friday, when the party will disband for their homes. Mr. Unger, the proprietor of the hotel at Cresson, is a gentleman of experience in that business and the fraternity will meet with a hearty reception at his hands. A good time generally is anticipated, as the attendance promises to be larger than any that has preceded it.

The committee (Professors Brooks, Maris and Schaeffer), appointed by the conference of Normal school principals, prepared for final action a report recommending some changes in the courses of study. In the elementary course Etymology and Physical Geography, as seperate branches shall be dropped. The subject of Geography shall include the leading principles of physical and mathematical geography, and be taught as one branch. The outlines of rhetoric and English classics are substituted for rhetoric. The elements of Latin, including the first book of Cæsar, shall be added to the course. Students in the scientific course shall be allowed to substitute for the latter third of algebra and for higher mathematics an equivalent in Latin, Greek, German or French. The classical course shall be dropped from the catalogues of the schools. These changes will only become valid after they have been ratified by the conference of principals and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1878 and 1879 students will be allowed to graduate on the basis of the present course.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Two College Students Drowned.

Alter Y. Shindel, of Danville, Pa., and W. C. Kohler, of Hanover, Pa., both students of the Theological seminary at that place, were accidentally drowned on the 8th inst., by the upsetting of their boat on Spring lake. They were graduates of the Pennsylvania college and members of the class of '77.

[*Continued.*]

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Eight general and disastrous failures and suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States within sixty-five years before the era of greenbacks was inaugurated, not to mention the almost innumerable local suspensions over the same period. Money is merely a means of exchanging articles, and no other value can be needed in money. It is a legal measure as much as a foot rule is a legal foot, twelve inches long, established by custom and law. It does not affect prices, for the legal cord of pine wood may be worth four dollars, while the same legal measure of oak wood may be worth eight dollars, the price of a legal ton of hay may be ten dollars, while the same legal weight of coal may have only five dollars as its price; thus a legal measure of value cannot affect the price of commodities or productions. The measure of the carpenter need not be a two foot rule, made of gold or any other metal, it may be only a narrow strip of paper, and yet as perfect as if of gold and set with diamonds. All measures whether money or yardsticks, gallons or tons, are measures only, we do not call them productions or commodities. Gold is no better as a measure of value than copper, nickel, or paper money. All these measures have the same basis too, they all rest on custom and law; they have no other true basis, nor need any other foundation. Ten cents in specie or ten cents in paper, are measures of value, the nickle cent is also a measure of value. The effects of a mixed currency have always brought disaster and financial distress. Paper money issued by any goverment as a lawful tender for all debts, taxes and government dues, should rest on the enactments of the nation's laws and credit and on no other basis whatever, any other basis is false and delusive. Metals are commodities and productions for manufacturing purposes, and not needed for money in exchanging one article in your possession for another article in your neighbor's possession that you may desire to have. Money is only a convenience, not an absolute necessity; frequent purchases, sales and payments, are made without the use of money, or any other representative of value, but simply trade value for value, but when money becomes the representative, it is used for convenience in making exchanges. A one dollar greenback represents ten loaves of bread, or half a days work; it can twenty or a hundred debts in one day for as many people, and be paid back to you at night, this is its mission; it does the work it was created to do, law gave it being and capacity. Common consent gave it motion, vigor, and currency. It represents and exchanges property, pays debts, answers every man's purpose, meets every contract, fulfils every function required of money. We do not make watches of it, but use it for money. The use of money depends on legal authority and the common consent of the people, and not on its material. It is a gross error and an absurd notion to think that money must be metal, or that paper must rest on metal to make it valuable. A few pounds of nickel costs but a few cents, but if the same nickle be fashioned into cents it represents a hundred dollars. The impress of authority gives it value unknown before, and passes current as money by the consent of the people. Money, like manure, is of no use if never spread. We do not want money to keep, we want it for use, and divide it up in amounts to suit all our purchasers of articles in different places. If metal money were not used its abundance would cause no inflation, its scarcity no distress. The foolish notion that God made any metal of greater or of equal importance to the ordinary interests of labor is false; that the material for money must be something scarce and difficult to procure, is equally absurd. The inherent value of money, in the material out of which it is made, is no more fixed and certain than the quality of the wool of which a bushel basket is constructed is a regulator of its measuring capacities. All notions and ideas to the contrary, however aged and sanctioned, are relics of superstition. Metal money, cumbersome and heavy at last became too burdensome in making exchanges, and promises were written on pieces of paper to pay so much in coin, and then the practice banks sprung into existence, and bank notes were printed, promising to pay in coin. Occasionally a man wanted a thousand dollars in coin, and presenting the paper received the metal money without delay; and perhaps the next week the same coin came back to be exchanged for paper money. Banks constantly had on hand, coin almost untouched, and five dollars in paper were represented by only two dollars in coin The amount of specie held in reserve in 1869 did not exceed twenty cents to the dollar. But every village wanted a bank for convenience, the bankers floated all the paper money possible, and thus made their living by eating up their customers. A handfull of specie for a bushel of bank bills, rented out to the willing, confiding, outraged public, and yet the specie in the vaults in 1869 was above the average and exceeded that of any year since 1841. A mixed currency has proved to be unsound, rotten, dishonest, and does not contain a single element of justice, all laws framed in its support have been in the interest of the rich, while the agriculturists and producing classes, have been the chief sufferers, by exchanging their productions for bank bills resting on a specie basis. Everybody knows that the amount of currency needed can never be redeemed in gold. It is as idle talk as to affirm that twice six will make fifty. Under such a system there never was or can be any reliability. Fluctuations and speculations are the direct results; panics, disasters and misery sure and inevitable. So long as everything is prosperous, and no one asks for gold everything goes smooth; but the moment any considerable number, thinking of the possibility of there being more paper money than metal, rush to see who shall get what gold there is, the thunder-clap of demoralization and ruin occurs, while the bone and sinew of labor and productions shoulder the losses. Bankers and money-lenders escape unharmed. Currency resting on a specie basis is false, delusive, intolerable. Metal money and mixed currency combined, were a failure at almost the commencement of the most disastrous war of modern times.

Schuylkill and York.

It is the old story over. The Legislative bribes, on the infamous Recorder bill were taken by Schuylkill and York, just as it was done in 1857, when Lebo and Waggonseller of Schuylkill and Sam Miucar of York, voted for Simon Cameron, for United States Senator, against John W. Forney, who was the Democratic nominee. These three men got $300 a piece for their treason and bribery. One of them fell dead in the streets of Tamaqua, another was killed by the cars at Sunbury, and the third is supported by his wife, and is the most inhuman creature in his personal appearance that tramps the streets of Harrisburg. What Torbett, of Schuylkill, and Bussey, of York received the other day for voting for the confirmation of Quay, of Philadelphia is still unknown to the many. But that they should be awarded a seat in the Penitentiary, or drowned in the Susquehanna, no honest man will deny.—*Clearfield Republican.*

The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright reported a bill to the House on Saturday, to loan $500 from the Treasury to every man desiring to settle upon the public lands. On being asked by Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, whether his report was ordered by the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Wright answered: "I have been waiting six months to report it; it is a unanimous report from the committee;" whereupon another member of the committee said "that the committee unanimously agreed *not* to recommend the bill." This covered the great Leveller of Luzerne with confusion and filled the House with laughter at his expense. It is too bad that so benevolent a statesman as Mr. Wright should be subjected to such a merciless exposure and mortification. This large-hearted man desires to benefit the laboring classes and he introduced a bill to lend (on what time and terms we know not) $500 to each and every settler on the public lands and to continue doing this until the loans should amount to $10,000,000. No doubt Mr. Wright, when he fixed this moderate limit in his bill to the aggregate of these loans, believed that his plan of benevolence and agricultural development would become so popular by the time the $10,000,000 should be exhausted that Congress would be glad to grant all the money necessary to continue the loans *ad libitum et ad infinitum.* He only wanted the $10,000,000 as an entering wedge, as it were, to the ultimate and successful opening of a grand scheme of colonizing the public domain and making happy thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow citizens who are now landless, penniless and unemployed. Who will say that this was not a reasonable as well as a very generous and benevolent desire? No small-hearted man would or could have conceived such a broad and magnificent scheme of public charity and political economy. Only broad-chested, big-hearted man, like the gentleman from Luzerne, could have the capacity to devise such a plan for benefitting both the workingman and the country. And yet we find men in Congress base enough to ridicule Mr. Wright and suggest that he should make the proposed loans out of his own pocket! They must take him for a Rothschild, a John Howard and a Gerrit Smith all rolled into one man and named Hendrick B. Wright! Doubtless Mr. Wright would, if he could, loan every poor man in the country desirous of settling upon the public land the sum of $500; but it is folly to talk of any one man's doing this Only the general Government can afford to lend so much money, and Mr. Wright, therefore, drafted a bill requiring the Government to furnish the capital to set up poor men in the farming business. And he has managed to get his bill out of committee and before the House, notwithstanding the fact that the committee resolved not to recommend it. This shows that Mr. Wright is as bold and adroit as he is generous and benevolent—with the money of the Government Other members of Congress and the bloated capitalists and bondholders of the country may jeer and ridicule Mr. Wright, but the workingmen of Luzerne will appreciate his noble efforts in behalf of their guild; and when the next Congressional election comes round they will show what they think of their fearless champion. They will re-elect him by a tremendous majority, and Mr. Wright will be just as happy as though his bill had passed the committee unanimously and both Houses of Congress. His constituents will take him at his word, and will accept the will for the deed. Then what will Wright care for the ridicule of the rich or the contempt of Congressmen? They may call him a king among beggars, but he will be too proud to be a beggar among kings. He will walk back into Congress with a host of the sons of honest toil at his back, and will be a sort of Jack Cade, or a Rienzi, or a Massaniello, or a village Hampden, "guiltless of his country's blood." They laugh best who laugh last, and Wright will be able to laugh lustily (in his sleeve) after the election. He is "The-Old-Man-Not-Afraid-to-be-called-a-Demagogue," and he knows what he's about. Let him alone.—*Phila. Record.*

More Mischief.

The bill which passed the lower branch of the State legislature on Wednesday, enlarging the criminal jurisdiction of magistrates and justices of the peace to such an extent that they may hear and determine cases of larceny, assault and battery, malicious mischief and similar misdemeanors with jury trials, is a very dangerous and obnoxious piece of legislation. It trenches on the province of the Quarter Sessions. It doubles the cost of trying cases over what is charged in the Quarter Sessions. It allows extra compensation to constables, and that to jurors will be sufficient to surround the magistrates' courts with crowds of needy hangers on. No provision is made for the representation of the Commonwealth, and a prisoner may be brought before any magistrate for trial, however remote from the scene of the offense.

The bar is unanimous against the extension of the jurisdiction of the magistrates, and the community deprecates it as a public calamity. The disposition of magistrates to decide in favor of plaintiffs, or those who bring them business, renders all proceeding before them incomplete and unsatisfactory. Few or none of them are learned in the law. It is surprising that a bill, fraught with such evident mischief as this is, should find favor with the Legislature. It is safe to say that two-thirds of all the cases tried before magistrates are appealed to higher courts and that they are almost invariably reversed. Should the bill in question become a law it would greatly increase the business and expenses of the courts. Its effect will be to largely increase the emoluments of magistrates and their dependents and the judicial expenses of the city. Our legislators manifest a remarkable readiness to create new offices and to impose new burdens on their constituents, notwithstanding their protestations to the contrary.—*Press.*

The European War.

London, May 15.—A telegram from Batoum states that a concentration of 7,000 armed Mussulman inhabitants of Lazistan, in the Aedanatch district, has compelled the Russians to retreat, and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenaable the Russian positions at Livona and on the Charuk river.

Advices from Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for regiments in the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube.

The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is faid that 3,000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube.

Renewed activity prevails in the several arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujevats, to increase the production of Peabody-Martini ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.

Political Assessments and the Law.

We have had again and again to point out recently the fact that no law has any real meaning or effective force unless there is a public opinion back of it powerful and strong enough to enforce it. There are liquor laws in Pennsylvania which, if executed, would thoroughly regulate traffic in this deleterious article and close up most of the low grade rum shops. There are Sunday laws on the statute book rigid enough to stop all human activity on the Sabbath and veil the whole city in Judaic garb, but popular opinion does not support them, and they are practically dead letters. To-day we present a section of a United States act, being a portion of the Appropriation bill for 1877, which of course is still in full force, and which would seem to make the issuing of any civil service orders by the President, or the repeal of them, immaterial. The existence of this statute, which is almost unknown to the very people who are clamoring and writing about the evil of political assessments, shows that this evil is something which reaches down into society and below the politicians This act provides "that all executive officers or employes of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving to or receiving from any other officer or employee of the Government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars."

In view of this statute any Presidential "orders," one way or the other, seem rather superogratory, and the remedy would appear to be in the courts.—*Press.*

The Cleveland *Herald* is greatly alarmed about the probability of the Democrats controlling the next House at Washington, because, with a Democratic Senate and House, they would be certain to count in the Democratic candidate for President, whether elected or not. Of course they will if they can, just as the Republicans did last time and will do again if they get the chance; but if the Republicans could count in Hayes against a popular majority of half a million and a decided majority of the electoral votes, with a Republican Senate and a largely Democratic House, why may not the Democrats do the same in 1881 with a Democratic Senate, whether the House shall be Republican or not? The next Senate is already assured to the Democrats by from eight to a dozen majority, and as that body has the custody of Presidential election returns and disposes of them at will, it is no mere phantom that now afflicts the Republican leaders when they look forward to the 4th of March, 1881. Republican villainy has established the fact that the popular will may be defined in the selection of a national ruler, and Democratic virtue must become more heroic than it has been in the past, if it shall fail to profit by the Republican precedent. Instead of mourning about a probable Democratic House, the Republican organs might be much better employed in telling the honest truth about the last election, and demanding the legislation as will so clearly define the adjustment of electoral disputes that a repetition of the monstrous fraud of 1876-7 shall be impossible by any party, Honesty will pay the best in the long run, and there can be no more conclusive evidence of the fact than the insane sacrifice of Republican power to Republican debauchery.—*Times.*

Shooting at Emperor William.

A dispatch from Berlin says that at 3:30 Saturday afternoon, as the Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, two shots from a revolver were fired at him in the avenue Unter den Linden. Nobody was hurt. The assassin ran into the middle avenue, followed by a crowd. On an attempt being made to capture him, he fired three shots and then threw his revolver away. He was then secured. The Emperor's carriage was stopped, and the footman sprang from the box and assisted at the capture. A few minutes afterward another individual was seized in the middle avenue, in consequence of an alleged attempt to rescue the assassin. Dense masses streamed in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy, singing the national anthem. The Emperor went to the opera and Royal Theatre that night and received great ovations.

At the official examination Hoedel, the prisoner, denied that he fired at the Emperor. He affirmed that he was without work and intended to shoot himself publicly to show the rich the present condition of the people. The prisoner was in possession of several socialistic and democratic writings, tickets of membership of several Berlin socialistic unions, and the likenesses of two socialistic leaders.

A Closely Contested Case.

In 1862 the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company leased to Joseph M. Freck a right to mine in the Centralia Basin, Columbia county, for a period of ten years. The right only extended to the south dipping veins in the basin, and it was provided that the vein should not be worked within 20 yards of the eastern or western limit of its run. In 1870 a lease was made of the north dip of the same vein to Robert Gorrell & Co. The two dips ran parallel and converged below the surface in a shape resembling the letter V. The apex of the V is termed by engineers the "synclinal axis," and was the dividing line of each lease. In the course of his mining Mr. Freck run his gangway over the axis and into the limits of Gorrell & Co.'s lease, the consequence of which was that as the latter drove his tunnels he struck into the Freck gangways and the water drained off into the Centralia colliery—the name of Freck's premises. When Freck's lease expired the company, as landlords, brought suit against him for this trespass for damages caused their property by the running in of the water from the Hazledell or Gorrell colliery. The case was tried in Philadelphia in common pleas court No. 2, and resulted in a verdict for the company for $999. A new trial was subsequently granted, and a second jury assessed the damages at $17,000. In the course of the latter trial, which occupied several days, the defendants, excepted to many points of evidence offered by the plaintiff and allowed by the court, and presented numerous points to the judge for his charge to the jury. The rulings on these formed the assignments of error, which were forty-six in number, upon the removal of the suit to the supreme court for review. In general the point pressed in behalf of Mr. Freck at the argument in the higher court may be stated thus: That if the evidence showed he used the best scientific methods of mining, and that the transgression over the dividing line could not be foreseen and provided against, then the judgment in the lower court was erroneous and that evidence to this end should have gone to the jury. Another point made was that the company should have exercised its power over Gorrell & Co., who were its tenants, to prevent them from letting the water from their mine turn into the Centralia mine. The decision of the supreme court sustains the correctness of the defendants' points and reverses the judgment of the lower court. A new trial will follow.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EVERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
MOSES SCHLIGHER,
Beaver Township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township.

E F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, chlmmy of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, stunn sed vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic stomach, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E F. Kunkel's

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It rests but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, regulates the bowels and produces Bile.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee until head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in real and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of worms, and his worm syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1 a bottle Get it of your druggist. It never fails. may

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.
Removed to Exchange Block, Post Office building. may 17, '78-tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1878,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, late of Thomas Reece.

Purpart No. 1.—All that GRIST MILL with water power appurtenant and piece of land situate in Greenwood township, said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone by run in line of lands of the said Joseph Hayman; thence by same south 78¾ degrees west 15 9-10 perches to a stone on bridge in road leading from Orangeville to Rohrsburg; thence by lot of Samuel Freas, being the tannery lot purchased of William Patterson and John Patterson north 83½ degrees west 16 7-10 perches to a stone in Green Creek; thence by other land of the said Joseph Hayman north 83½ degrees east 16 6-10 perches to a stone by the said creek; thence by the same north 19¼ degrees, west 7 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by the same south 18½ degrees east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing

1 ACRE AND 132 PERCHES,

strict measure.

Purpart No 2.—All that certain tract of land situate in said township of Greenwood, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on line of land belonging to Edward Mellenry; thence by the same south 10 degrees west 53 5-10 perches to a post; thence north 80 degrees west 40 perches to a white oak, now gone; thence by land of Samuel Freas north 9 degrees east 26 perches to a post; thence north 78½ degrees east 15 9-10 perches to a post, thence north 18½ degrees west 4 perches to a post; thence north 19¼ degrees east 7 8-10 perches to a post; thence south 83½ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a post; thence south 78½ degrees west 15 9-10 perches to a stone; thence north 83½ degrees, west 7 1-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of James Patterson north 33 degrees west 56 6-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of James Hayman south 83 degrees east 83 2-10 perches to a stone; thence north 82 degrees east 52 perches to the place of beginning, containing

65 ACRES AND 40 PERCHES,

strict measure.

Purpart No. 3.—Also the undivided one-half of a tract of timber land, adjoining lands of John Staley, John Rantz, Matthew Mellenry and others containing

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of said premises, one-fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of said purchase money to be paid in one year from the confirmation of said sale with interest on said balance from

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
"	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.76 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2 00 paper in the county making the offer.

tf.

Dr. S. Y. Thompson of Danville is the Republican Senatorial delegate from this dist ict.

The factory of Half penny & Co. at Sunbury was destroyed by fire last week.

The frost of the last few mornings has somewhat damaged vegetation.

The keg factory of I. S. Monroe and Son at Rupert has resumed operation.

The Town Council have fixed the 25th of May at 2 o'clock p. m. as the time for appeals.

Hartman Brothers have a fine assortment of groceries, fruit &c., just received.

Do our people propose to observe Decoration Day? If so they should go about it now.

C. E. Savage has opened a new jewelry store in the post office. See card in another column.

A valuable cow belonging to J. H. Harman was killed at Rupert last Sunday by a train on the L. & B. R. R.

Michael Rauch has leased the Rupert Hotel, and Mr. W. R. Tubbs has retired from the business.

A change in the weather occurred on Friday last. It grew cold, and on Saturday and Sunday, fires and overcoats were necessities.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

S. P. Wolverton Esq., was engaged in court this week in the trial of the case of Vanderslice against Snyder.

The Post Office has been adorned by the removal thereto of C. E Savage's watch maker's establishment, and his jewelry and silverware.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Gulliver of Frosty Valley died suddenly on last Saturday night of heart disease. He worked hard during the day —ate a hearty supper,—and died suddenly.

The Union National Bank of Lewisburg has suspended for the present. No particulars are made public, but it is thought the depositors will be paid in full.

A. C. Smith, in a speech made in the Convention, at Philadelphia designated the platform of the National Greenback Labor Party as a "farrago of nonsense fit only for a mob." We agree with the delegate from Columbia.

An engineer corps is at work on the North & West Branch railroad making surveys. This looks like business, and there is now a fair prospect for the completion of the road.

Judge Rockafeller has ordered the Jury Commissioners to draw 108 jurymen for the murder trials that will come off in June, in Sunbury. Criminals and attorneys will have some trouble in exhausting this panel.

Parents cannot be too careful in guarding the health of their Babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr Bull's Baby Syrup is known not to contain anything injurious.

A NEW $100 COUNTERFEIT.—In the course of business at the treasury Friday a counterfeit $100 on the Second National bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was discovered. The counterfeit is well executed and will easily deceive an ordinary expert. We have not received any yet.

The name of the phonograph in German is unsergehausneheitigenfernsteshauphfteichtaunsg espreecher. The instruments manufactured for Germans are made of unusually tough material Made of commo material the thing would fly into mach sticks at the sound of its own name.

DANVILLE CHORISTERS.—This celebrated troup, under the leadership of Gomer Thomas, will sing at the Opera House to-night (Friday). They have a well earned reputation, and we have no doubt will receive a merited reception by our music loving community.

The annual meeting of the Col. Co., Agricultural Society for the election of officers will be held in the Opera House at Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 18th of May, at 1 o'clock p. m.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
Secretary.

May 10 2-w

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A German setter pup about one year old, white with orange spots on back, disappeared on or about April 11th. Any information left at this office leading to recovery of the same will be liberally rewarded.

The following bids were made at the Commissioner's office last week Thursday for the Eyer's Grove Bridge: M. Shaffer $324, C. W. Eves $224, B. F. Edgar $257,50, P. Miller $269, Wm. L. Manning $257,50, Thomas Gorey $260 and B. Redlin $259. The contract was awarded to C. W Eves

The place for Sunday Schools or individuals to buy libraries or single books, is at the store of G. A Clark, our enterprising stationer and bookseller His rates are very reasonable, and he can furnish any book published in the country. His orders have always been satisfactorily filled.

The license for the old "Nicely" house at Berwick was transferred by the Court on Thursday last to Henry C. Widiams, a nephew of the present owner of the premises In granting the transfer the Court gave notice that if Wm. Williams was found intoxicated upon the premises it would be presumptive and conclusive evidence that the landlord had sold liquor to a person of known intemperate habits.

A GOOD WEEK FOR ACCIDENTS.

Muia—On Monday of last week Manet M. Shuman mashed his thumb. On Tuesday U. J. Campbell was caught in a corn cutter, and badly mangled two fingers of the right hand. On Wednesday while Wm. H. Fisher and his hired help were wrestling, the former fell and broke his leg just above his ankle. On Thursday Nathan Miller fell from an apple tree and broke his leg at the ankle. On Friday Wm. Erwine while cutting wood struck his foot with a glance of the axe and split his foot nearly from toe to heel.

Miffin.—On Saturday last a man named Snyder fell and broke an arm in two places. And this is not "Fall" weather either.

We live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and of necessity breathe more or less of the heavier poisonous germs constantly floating through it. To prevent such from asserting their prejudicial effect upon the system, Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture should be used as its efficacy is simply wonderful.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE IN LEWISBURG.—On last Sunday morning Owen Shurty, of Lewisburg, committed suicide by hanging himself in his stable. Deceased was about fifty years old and leaves a wife and three children. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, he being in tolerably good circumstances.

D A. Beckley received a telegram on Tuesday from the Luzerne delegation to the Republican State Convention, to have the Columbia county crowd join them at the Bloomsburg station on the noon train. After considerable difficulty Beckley succeeded in gathering the clan and marshaling them in line. The procession consisted of J. C. Brown, delegate. No brass band escorted them.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.—The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

It seems that the Exposition at Paris is cramped for room. The Slifer Walls, and Shriner Mfg. Co., of Lewisburg, sent over, for exhibition, a beautiful and expensive hay-rake. They recently were informed that, to accommodate it with room, the spindles had to be sawed off. It appears by this that the department to U. S. is very limited, or else Uncle Sam has an enormous number of his Yankee notions on exhibition.

WELCOME.—Our friend, G. E. Myers of Catawissa, has commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the "*Catawissa News Item*." The first number on our table is excellent, and the editorial is original. It belongs to no party, but its leading editorial is headed "Communism." Nevertheless we are glad that the Catawissians have at last got a newspaper,—a good one at that,—and why not struggle for the county seat?

Indorsed by the Medical Fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown 50c.

May 17 4-w.

The *Republican* asserts that the National movement is only a "blind to catch republicans." In the same issue it calls particular attention to the fact that the National nominee for governor is a Democrat. It is a notorious fact that the convention rejected William H. Armstrong for governor because he was an old republican (and to save Hoyt's scalp) and put in nomination a man who was formerly a Democrat. This looks very like a Cameron trick to catch democrats.

A NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Northern Pennsylvania has long felt the need of a Federal Judicial district, embracing the counties of Cameron, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Lycoming, Northumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming, Carbon, Pike, Monroe, Centre and Clinton. Representative Collins last week introduced a bill creating these counties into a new Judical district, and providing for the appointment of a District Judge and United States Marshal and United States Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following properties were sold by Sheriff Hoffman at the Court House on Saturday, May 11th

Joseph Tinsley sold to James Bower for $45.

Augustus Strauser to Abbott & Rhawn for $100.

J. W Eck to Sarah A. Eck for $5000.

Abram Kreisher to Citizens B. & L. Association of Centralia for $5.

J. C. Smith one tract to M. E. Jackson for $11,00

Chas. Bachman to Bloomsburg M. S. F. & L. Association for $1600.

A CALL.

All soldiers of the late, or any previous war from Columbia county or vicinity are requested to meet in Convention at Bloomsburg on Saturday, May 25th, at 10 o'clock a. m. to perfect an organization The object is to preserve records which may be useful hereafter, and to maintain a fraternal feeling among those who risked their lives to save their country.

R. B. RICKETS.
S. KNORR.
C. G. JACKSON.
G. W. UTT.
C. B. BROCKWAY
and others.

Columbia county papers please copy.

The accident that happened to little Claude Zarr, son of the Prothonotary of this county, terminated fatally on Tuesday morning at two o'clock, look jaw having set in. After his fall from the rocks he seemed to be rapidly recovering, was supposed to be entirely out of danger and was able to take his meals at the table. On Sunday night however, symptoms of lock jaw appeared, and he rapidly grew worse until death ended his sufferings. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, court adjourning for the occasion. This is a severe affliction to the bereaved family, and they have the sympathy of the entire community. Claude was a bright little fellow, and the loss is the more keenly felt from the fact that he seemed improving so rapidly when suddenly snatched away.

FIRE.

On Sunday morning, at about one o'clock Milton Charles and family who live in the Exchange Block were awakened by the smell of smoke. At first they paid but little attention to it, supposing the smoke to come from Scott's Bakery next door, but on investigation it was found that there was fire in the building. Mr. Charles ran out and gave the alarm. The fire was in Webb's Tobacco store. The door was broken in, and after some trouble the flames which had got considerable headway, were subdued. The fire started on the right hand side of the store, as you enter. It may have arisen from a match being carelessly thrown down, and smoldering until a flame arose. Or it may have been the work of an incendiary, as the back cellar door was found opened, through which a person from outside could get to the spot whence the fire started. This is the more probable theory, as Mr. Webb missed a quantity of tobacco which it is supposed was stolen before the fire broke out. If the smoke had not awakened Mr. Charles when it did, it is probable that the Exchange Block, and many adjoining buildings would have been destroyed, while Charles and family would have perished, the fire being immediately under the only stairway that leads to their rooms on the third floor. It was a wonderful escape.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

May 7th. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Miller, defendant pleads guilty of assault and battery. After hearing witnesses the court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. L. J. Adams, violating fish law. A true bill. Nol pros. entered on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Wellington Yeager. Selling liquor on Sunday. Not a true bill. Prosecutor E. H. Bolick to pay the costs. This bill was referred again to the Grand Jury, with the same result.

May 8th. John T. Shuman vs D. H. & W. R. R. Sheriff allowed to amend his return.

Commonwealth vs. Nathan Creasy. False Pretense. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham McCollum, Allen Shellhammer and Amos McHenry. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham McCollum. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Case of Commonwealth vs. Nathan Creasy was called, and jury empannelled. Jury rendered verdict of not guilty but defendant to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Faux. Forgery and false pretense. A true bill. Continued at the instance of the District Attorney, and bail reduced to $200.

Andrew L. Fritz on report of committee, and on motion of J. G. Freeze Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Columbia county.

Frederick Kambach admitted and sworn as a citizen of the United States.

Monday was fixed for reading the return of the sheriff of the sale of real estate of John Seybert.

Commonwealth vs, Robert Stewart. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Francis Engle. Larceny. This was the prosecution for stealing the ring of Patrick Hester after he was executed. No witnesses appearing on the part of the Commonwealth, the recognizance of Catharine Hester the prosecutrix was forfeited on motion of the District Attorney.

May 9. H. W. McReynolds vs. S. P. Case. Amended declaration filed by leave of court.

An adjourned Court was ordered to be held on the 1st day of July 1878.

May 13. In the matter of the estate of John Michael deceased, amended account filed, and time for filing exceptions extended until June 1st.

Order of sale continued in the estate of Peter Ent deceased.

Sheriff's return of sale of real estate of John Seybert read in open court.

Michael Grover's administrators vs. Charles H. Wolf. Jury called and sworn, May 14, Jury find in favor of the defendant.

David Fowler's administrators vs. William Kingston. Case tried. Equitable ejectment. Defendant given until May 14, 1879 to pay balance due on property.

Report of sale of real estate of W. A. Kline deceased, confirmed nisi.

Samuel Neyhard, William Shaffer and J. F. Conner were appointed viewers of a road in Briarcreek township.

Report of viewers of a road in Centre township confirmed nisi.

May 15. Sheriff acknowledged deeds in open court.

On motion of W. H. Abbott Esq., Lloyd P. Appleman was admitted to practice in the several courts of Columbia county.

Mary G. Vanderslice vs. Abram Snyder. On trial.

CONTESTED LICENSES.

Last Saturday morning the Court opened at 9 o'clock, and after hearing miscellaneous motions, took up the cases in which remonstrances had been filed to the granting of licenses. The first case called was that of Boyd W. Williams of Berwick. Mr. Stewart presented to the court a petition signed by 138 citizens of Berwick, asking that the license be granted, and asked permission to file the petition which was granted. The remonstrance set forth that Boyd Williams was a mere figure head, that the business was done by William Williams, who is an intemperate man, and unfit to keep a hotel. J. M. Lilly, station agent at Berwick was the first witness called, and testified that goods came to the station within the last year for W. Williams & Co. He did not know much of W. Williams. Had seen him when he thought him intoxicated. Never saw Boyd Williams drink, nor under the influence of liquor.

C. G. Jackson said that all the business he had with the hotel was in the name of William Williams, who is an intemperate man. Boyd Williams had represented to witness that his father was running the hotel.

H. M. Hockman said that he sold truck &c., to the hotel, and made out bills in name of William Williams who paid him. Nobody directed him to make out bills in that way. W. Williams is an intemperate man, intoxicated most of the time. Has the reputation of abusing inmates of the house when intoxicated.

Levi Bredbender said he had tended bar at the hotel during the winter. Was employed first time by Boyd Williams, next time by William. Boyd paid him both times, William gets tight once in a while.

Dr. H. L. Freas, Rev. J. H. McGarrah, Rev. James Dixon, Rev. W. Cattell, C. R. Woodin, James Jacoby, and others were also heard as to the reputation of W. Williams for sobriety. Counsel for Boyd W. Williams called a number of witnesses to prove the good reputation of the house for good order. Col. Freeze and F. Stewart addressed the Court in favor of the applicant, and Col. S. Knorr replied for the remonstrants. The decision of the case was reserved until Tuesday morning, when the application was refused on the ground that W. Williams was the real proprietor, and he is a man unfit to keep a hotel. The Court in granting a license two years ago said that in doing so, it was with the understanding that the license would be revoked on the first complaint of intemperate indulgence on the part of W. Williams. The evidence now is that he is intoxicated most of the time, and believing that the application is made by the son merely as a cover, the Court cannot consistently grant the license. Mr. Stewart asked that the matter be delayed a few days, as the hotel was a necessity to the traveling public, and that Mr. Williams would endeavor to get some proper person to take the hotel, and the license could then be granted and transferred. The Court had no objection to this.

The petition of Geo W. Miller for a restaurant in Berwick was opposed on the ground that there was no necessity for a new saloon there. C. D. Fowler and several others thought the public convenience required another eating house. Several more thought there was no necessity for it. On Tuesday morning the Court refused the license, on the ground that Berwick did not need another place of that kind.

In the case of Milton Charles, the evidence that was submitted at February term, was considered as being before the Court, and the application and remonstrance were allowed to rest on that. This case was also continued until Tuesday, when the Court stated that it was with considerable difficulty that they had concluded to grant the license. It was an old stand and there was but one violation proved against he applicant. If a single complaint was made the license will be revoked.

The hearing of the case of D. W. Robbins was continued until July 1st.

The remonstrance against the license of William Giger was withdrawn, as counsel for remonstrants said they were unable to find witnesses who would testify to what counsel believed to be the truth. The license was therefore granted, there being no objection to it, and the house being an old stand.

NEW GAME AND FISH LAW.

The amending and consolidating the game and fish laws of this State, which has finally passed the Senate, and is now furnishing food for humorous members of the lower branch of the Legislature, makes some important changes, which are here briefly referred to.

The first section provides that the deer hunting season shall be from October 1 to December 15. Under the old law it was from October 1 to January 1.

The second section provides that squirrel hunting shall commence on September 1 and close January 1. The old law prescribes from July 1 to January 1.

The third section authorizes rabbit hunting from Oct. ber 15 to January 1. At present, October 15 to December 15 is the limit.

The sixth section prohibits the killing of *any wild fowl* between April 15 and September 1. Under former laws no prosecution was afforded to either wild pigeons, wild ducks, or wild geese.

The ninth and tenth sections fix quail and pheasant hunting seasons from October 15 to January 1.

In relation to trout fishing the new law provides that the season shall open on April 1, and continue until August 1. The present act closes the catching season on August 15 Bass fishing can be indulged in between June 1 and January 1, instead of from July 1 to March 1.

If the bill becomes a law, it will be seen that bass fishing will be allowed after June 1st.

In pursuance of a call by Messrs. Sharpless, Evans and Rabb, members of the Town Council, a special meeting of Council was held on Monday evening May 13th. The object of the meeting was to take further action on the repeal of the cattle ordinance and to provide for the collection of the Town tax. The President and all the members were present. Mr. Rabb handed a paper to the Secretary and requested him to read it. It was the draft of an ordinance to repeal ordinance No. 21. Mr. Rabb moved the ordinance be passed. Mr. Elwell raised the point that no notice had been given that such an ordinance would be presented at this meeting, and also that an ordinance should be passed at a regular meeting. The vote was taken and resulted as usual in favor of the ordinance, 4 to 3. Mr Sharpless moved that the notice required by law be given, and the ordinance published in the *Sentinel*. Mr. Elwell moved to amend by substituting the *Republican*. The amendment was lost by a vote of 4 to 3. James Thomas and M. C. Woodward were nominated for Tax collector. Thomas was elected by a vote of 4 to 3. His bond already signed by himself and sureties was presented and the sureties approved by the council. On motion the meeting adjourned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The following bill is before the Legislature: House bill 112, a supplement to an act entitled, "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this commonwealth," approved March 29, 1869. It provides, substantially, that any person who shall cause to be cruelly ill-treated, over-loaded, over driven, beat or otherwise abuse any animal, or fail to supply the same with sufficient food and water at least twice each day, or shall cause cows to be kept in poorly ventilated pens and fed on slop or food not adapted to produce milk, or confine any animal where it cannot lie down for rest, or shall kill for sale in the market, any maimed, sick or diseased animal, or shall train or cause to be trained for the purpose of baiting or fighting, any bull-dog, cock or other animal, or shall knowingly permit the same on any place owned and under his control, shall be guilty of misdemeanor. The word animal shall be held to include every living creature other than the human race. The sheriff or constable of any county, or policeman of any city, or agent or member of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, may lawfully interfere to prevent the act of cruelty to animals, also enter any building if any of the provisions of this act are being or about to be violated, make arrests and bring the offenders before any alderman or magistrate.

A SAILOR'S FORETHOUGHT.

The experienced mariner, before risking the perils of the sea, skillfully adjusts his cargo, and makes provision for every possible contingency, well knowing that when the storm comes, his ability will be taxed to the utmost in saving his vessel and crew. Yet the mariner on the sea of life makes no preparation to cope with the storms (disease) to which all are liable. No studious effort to keep the many organs in order, or regulate their functions. If the liver be sluggish, bowels constipated, head dizzy, dull, or aches, he "guesses it will wear off in a day or so," and does nothing to obtain relief, though knowing that one or two doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will effect a radical cure, and that a bottle or two of his Golden Medical Discovery will effectually ward off all future attacks, by enriching and purifying the blood. Suppose a captain upon discovering that his vessel was too heavy on one side, should "guess it would right itself in a day or so," and do nothing, could any one be blamed but himself, if in a storm his vessel foundered and all perished? So people who carelessly and foolishly neglect the premonitory symptoms of disease can blame no one but themselves if an early death is the result. Reader, if you wish to "*know thyself*," and the hidden reefs and dangerous coasts upon which thousands have been shipwrecked, while navigating life's ocean, procure a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of nearly one thousand pages. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price post-paid, $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAINVILLE ITEMS.

MAINVILLE, Pa., May 14, 1878.

Messrs. Editors of the Columbian:—The last few days have been of more than ordinary note in this vicinity. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Wm. H. Fisher, a farmer near the new Emanuel's Church in this township, while in playful tussle with his hired boy, had the misfortune to break his leg, I believe in two places. It happened in the evening while they were doing the chores at the barn. Dr. Montgomery, of Mifflin, was immediately summoned, but could not get there before the next morning, when he found the leg to be so badly swollen that it was impossible to set the broken bones before yesterday. Mr. Fisher has suffered much more pain than is usual with a broken bone, and it is feared that he is otherwise injured. His speedy recovery is hoped for, and he has the sympathy of the community.

On the day following, the ninth inst, Mr. Nathan Miller, of the same place and a near neighbor of Mr. Fisher, fell from an apple tree, while in the act of destroying the caterpillars, and fractured his leg. It was first thought to be broken also, but upon examination by Dr. Montgomery it was found that the bone was split or cracked. Mr. Miller is doing as well as can be expected.

On the following day, the tenth inst, Mr. Wm. Ervine, an employee on Mr. Geiger's farm, cut his foot very badly with an axe. He was scoring a stick of timber, when the axe glanced with the above result. Dr. Brown, of Mifflin, was called and sewed up the wound.

That terrible disease Dyptheria has reached our vicinity and on Thursday the ninth inst., Hon. D. S. Brown our representative from this side of the river was notified by letter that his little daughter about four years of age was lying ill with it. Mr. Brown came home immediately and on Saturday night the child died. The remains were taken to Mifflin on the following Monday and interred in the cemetery at that place. Very appropriate remarks for the occasion were made by the Rev. E. H. Leisenring of Catawissa. Mr. Brown informed us last night that his youngest child was complaining with a sore throat; also the sickness and death in Mr. Brown's family has detained him from attending the sessions at Harrisburg for a few days but he intends returning to-morrow if his child is not too bad. The telephone excitement is raging in this place also. Bodine and Longenberger have a good one which affords considerable amusement for the old as well as the young.

JIMUEL.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, " "	.32
Flour per barrel	7.50
Cloverseed "	
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.08
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.30
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.09
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3,00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2,00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3,00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Business Notices

Summer Hats! Summer Hats!
Just received
A full stock of Straw Goods for Men and Boys at Lowenberg's.

Appleton "A" Muslin 7½ cents a yard by the bolt at Lutz & Sloan's.

A new lot of Spring Dress Goods just received at 12½ cents and up, the cheapest ever offered in this market at Clark & Wolf's.

Ham still kept at Conner's.

J. F. Caldwell is still having old fashioned Bread that can't be beat.

C. E. Savage has opened his Jewelry Store in the Post Office where he is prepared to repair all kinds of complicated clocks and watches.

For a Suit of Clothes made up in city style go to Lowenberg's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

"The Dollar of our Daddies" or the green back will buy the best Ready-made Clothing at Lowenberg's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

15 pieces of Dress Plaids at 7 cents per yard the greatest lots of the season at Clark & Wolf's.

Another lot of 5 cent Calico at Lutz & Sloan's.

White Vests, White Vests,
Linen Vests,
Dusters, Ulsters and Alpaca coats just received at Lowenberg's.

'Pride of the North' Cigar can be had at Conner's.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

at Dillon's Green House, 50 cents per 100; $4 per 1000; $18 per 5000. Plants packed and delivered at the express office at the above prices, or sent by mail when 15 cents per 100 extra is sent to pay postage. Address J. L. Dillon, Florist, Bloomsburg, Pa. may17–2w

This morning we received our 2d lot of Parasols for this Spring, cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

When you want a Nice Suit
For Summer wear
go to Lowenberg's.

You can get quite a smoke for the small sum of 1 cent at Conner's.

The cheapest lot of Fans ever offered at Lutz & Sloan's.

Boys and gents Cassimeres cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Picture frames of all kinds and sizes always on hand at Cadman's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Cadman says he sells he sells Furniture at the lowest rates, and has a large assortment always on hand.

Large line of Ladies' Silk and Lace Bows, and Ties, Collars in Lace and Linen and a large line of Ladies' Fancy Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

It will do all good to examine Sugar and Syrups at Conner's before buying.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18–3w

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 3–18w

Dress Goods cheaper than ever at Clark & Wolf's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Large assortment of new Parasols this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3–18w

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

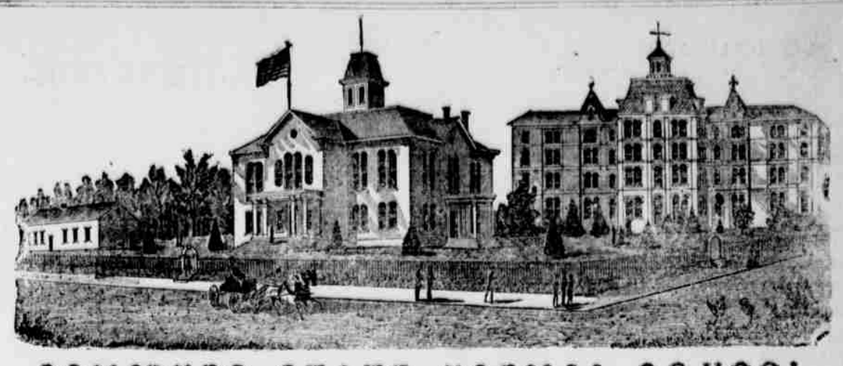
Ladies' Spring Skirts at Clark & Wolf's.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. no 3

apris, '78–3m eow1



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and active to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands in Columbia County, Pa.

By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the County of Columbia etc. for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg on the second

MONDAY OF JUNE A. D. 1878,

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same and costs due the same from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be avoided and the property put up and resold.

UNSEATED LANDS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or owners	Twp.	Taxes.
340	Ames, Abbett & Losee	Beaver	15.77
83	Brockway C B	do	4.22
3 lots	Beaver Jesse	do	2.42
1 do	do Charles	do	.80
2 do	Boyd T S	do	2.84
8 do	Barnes C R	do	5.24
3 do	Butt & Unger	do	
400	Columbia coal & iron co	do	22.95
400	do do do	do	22.95
400	do do do	do	22.95
400	do do do	do	18.39
400	do do do	do	20.70
1 lot	Carrow Morris	do	1.46
1 do	do do	do	.41
1 do	Charles Simon Jr	do	4.02
150	Davis Isaac est bal	do	11.32
91	Fry Geo W	do	2.80
100	Frick R P	do	8.64
3 lots	Flanagan A	do	4.49
3 do	Fry S W	do	2.42
209	Graff John	do	42.45
3 lots	Gearhart Wm	do	2.75
50	Hoats John Sr	do	5.40
60	Hauck Jonathan	do	12.15
75	Hinderliter Jacob S	do	9.11
53	Hoats Chas & John	do	5.72
100	" "	do	5.40
3 lots	Hauner & Chester	do	2.33
3 "	Hoffman E C	do	4.05
3 "	Hunt E G	do	2.43
2 "	Hudly Joseph	do	2.94
3 "	Hoffman & Shenkle	do	1.22
3 "	Kesler Frank	do	1.22
1 "	Kiehl A	do	1.46
1 "	Larenson W	do	2.75
2 "	Lewis Frank	do	1.62
40	Longenberger Nath	do	2.16
70	Morris Daniel	do	6.66
104	Mann & Boal	do	4.59
100	Noyer Geo	do	21.70
140	Nungesser Geo	do	11.34
3 "	Prout Stephen	do	1.22
3 "	Price Clarence	do	4.40
5 "	Patterson J C	do	4.03
6 "	Ruthruff Sam & Co	do	3.37
3 "	" Samuel	do	1.22
367	Raub J Miller	do	21.87
49	" "	do	2.70
49	" "	do	1.56
237	" "	do	13.23
273	" "	do	14.80
97	" "	do	16.20
80	Shuman John	do	5.40
3 lots	Smith I W	do	3.75
3 "	Shick J J	do	2.75
5 "	Scott Peter	do	4.03
224	Shuman P L	do	33.69
19	" "	do	2.80
19	" "	do	2.70
3 "	Tilson George	do	2.42
2 "	Vastine R B	do	1.62
29	Vanducen Cilhamanko	do	2.70
79½	" " "	do	5.40
118	" " "	do	8.26
84½	" " "	do	2.51
1260	West Buck Mt C & I Co	do	158.26
400	Womeldorf Lefever&Co	do	32.40
400	" " "	do	32.40
75	" "	do	2.25
5 "	Wetzel C S	do	2.87
3 "	Wood Augustus	do	2.42
50	Christman Ann	Benton	10.80
45	Donaldson Jesse R	"	9.00
6	Smith Hannah	"	.54
1 lot	Parks Amos	Berwick	.30
½ of 200	Apple Paul	Briarcreek	2.88
28	Bowman Jesse	"	1.63
25	Brittain W A J est	"	2.26
210	Bryan Guy	"	8.13
49	Cern W D F Rev	"	2.29
300	Doty & Pealer	"	11.82
50	Freas Wm L	"	5.94
218	Bradley S F est	"	6.99
180	" "	"	6.99
560	" "	"	8.25
3	Kisner John	"	.20
27	Kunkle John	"	1.11
6	Parkerson John	"	.22
100	Pealer Sam J	"	3.38
100	Reese & Mercer	"	2.26
100	Sittler Samuel S	"	3.38
100	Stackhouse Joseph	"	1.63
324	" "	"	5.26
900	" "	"	14.75
54	" "	"	.90
200	" "	"	2.91
23	" "	"	.38
4	tracts Shaffer David	"	4.59
10	Stackhouse & Setler	"	.20
14	Shaffer John	"	.56
54	Brobst J

Agricultural.

Work in May.

Planting is generally finished before this time. Trees that have been properly heeled in will be sufficiently retarded to allow them to be sent from the nurseries. Trees in transit in warm weather are liable to injuries.

Grafting is one of the operations that had better be done too late than too early. The proper time is when the swelling of the buds shows vegetation to be active and it is risky to do it earlier. The most successful grafting of an orchard we ever saw, was done while the tree was in full bloom. At this season the bark slips readily and care is required in sawing off the limbs, not to strip it and make a bad wound. It is better now, to quite cut through the bark with a strong knife all around where the saw is to work. Grafting wax for use now should have more resin in it, to make it harder, than that applied in cooler weather.

BUDS BELOW THE GRAFT.—A gentleman about to graft informed us that he was advised by "a professional," to "scrape the branches," in order to remove every bud below the graf, and called to inquire as to the propriety of this. Whenever a bud starts into growth, the sap flows towards that bud. The buds on the cion are dormant, and will remain so until a union is formed with the stock, sufficient for that to supply the cion with sap to allow its buds to commence growth. If the stock or its branch is entirely deprived of buds, the sap has little inducement to ascend, but if the buds are left nearly up to the point where the grafts are inserted, their starting will cause an abundant supply of nutriment to flow to them, and the chances of the success of the grafts greatly increased. When the buds on the cions have commenced to grow—and not until then—the young shoots below are to be broken or rubbed off.

Insects will increase as the supply of food becomes abundant. Eggs of the *Tent Caterpillar* that have escaped observation, will now hatch, and the small caterpillars will commence to feed, making their webs, or "tents" while yet small; these are best seen while the dew is on them, in early morning.

Lye, whitewash, petroleum and other things have been advised, to be applied with a swab. The quickest, easiest, and surest way is to remove the web, morning or evening, when all are at home, by the hand—gloved or not—and throw it upon the ground and stamp it. Borers in the apple and quince are detected by their sawdust, and by a depression in the smooth bark, those in the peach and other stone fruits by an exudation of gum. They must be cut out, or be probed and punched to death by means of a wire. *Curculio*, on stone fruits generally, but on the plum particularly, begins work as soon as the fruit is set; jarring the tree, catching the insects on a cloth, and then killing them is the only remedy. *Plant Lice* often cover the young shoots; strong soap suds or tobacco water will kill them; on low trees the branches may be bent down and dipped; on others the liquid must be freely applied by a syringe or garden pump.

Young Trees should have the soil kept clean and mellow among them, and, especially if set this spring, should have much before dry weather sets in. A tree properly planted rarely needs stakes, but if any are disposed to grow crooked, it is best to remedy this while they are young, and stake them.

Mulching is of great benefit to a large share of the small fruits. A mulch, while it prevents evaporation and overheating the soil, allows the rains to pass through, and by preventing the beating of storms, keeps the soil mellow and porous. Because those who live near the coast often write of the benefits from using salt hay, many have an iden that this is the necessary material for a mulch. Whatever mechanically protects the soil and meets the above named conditions may be used. Bog hay, straw (always abundant in grain districts), corn stalks, chips (sawdust is not advisable, as it breeds fungi), spent tan bark, litter from stables, and even small stones, have all been successfully used for the purpose,

STRAWBERRIES.—The sooner the mulch is applied, the better: aside from its other uses it is important in keeping the fruit clean. In some states the harvest is over; in others it is now at its height, while it is still anticipated elsewhere. We saw (April 15) a fine lot of South Carolina berries, with their value diminished one-half because an over-ripe berry or two was in each basket. The further the distance the fruit is to be sent, the less ripe it should be. For near markets, the fruit is best picked into the baskets, and not again handled; but if to be en route for twenty-four hours or more, it should be picked in flat baskets, taken to a shady place to cool off, and then carefully assorted and put into the baskets or cups, taking care to put in not a single berry so ripe that it will soften and crush on the passage. The precise degree of ripeness can only be learned by experience, but it is safe to say, in general terms, that for a trip of twenty-four hours, no full-colored fruit should be packed.

The White Grub often makes sad work with strawberries, and their presence is not known until the mischief is done. When a strawberry plant wilts, take it up and search for the grub before it gets to and eats the roots from another plant.

Blackberries and Raspberries will now be making their growth of canes for next year's fruiting. Three or four canes are usually enough for each stool, all others are to be cut away. As soon as tall enough, tie them to the stake or trellis, and when they reach the desired height, stop them by pinching out the top. Three or four feet is enough for raspberries, and six or seven for blackberries. If rust appears, cut and burn the diseased stems.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—No plants are more benefitted by a mulch than these; very little manure is excellent for them; it tends to prevent mildew and greatly prolongs the season. The currant worms must be taken in hand at their first appearance; the insect deposits its eggs on the under side of the lower leaves, and if watch is kept for these much trouble may be avoided by crushing the eggs. As soon as the leaves appear to be eaten begin the war. *White* hellebore is the efficient remedy. It is sold at the drug stores in fine powder. This may be sifted upon the bushes, but it is better to apply it with a little water. Put a tablespoonful of the powder into a bowl or other vessel, and pour on a little boiling water; thoroughly stir until the powder is all wetted, then add more boiling water, a quart or so, stirring to completely mix it; pour this into a pail, filling the pail with cold water. Apply this with a syringe or garden pump; in three days apply again; if more worms appear, repeat. Three applications are usually sufficient.

Grape Vines, in northern localities, at least, do not need a mulch; they do better with their roots in warm soil. As the shoots develop there will often be found a caterpillar enrolled in the young leaves. It does less injury than may be supposed, though as it disfigures some of the leaves, it is well to remove it, which can only be done by hand picking. When the vine flowers, Rose-bugs will usely find it out, and gather upon the clusters, early in the morning.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Setting Hens.

Put a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood she is perfectly free from nits and lice. It is convenient to have two hens hatching at the same time, since, if accidents happen, the two broods may be united. Again, on the hatching day it frequently occurs that, to prevent the newly-born chicks being crushed by eggs that are behind time, it is desirable to give all that are hatched to one hen alone. Not only does this give security to the chicks, who run some hazard of being crushed, if they are kept for any prolonged time under the mother; but the unhatched eggs also stand a far better chance. For when a hen finds chickens under her she sits higher from the eggs, and less warmth is afforded them at the time they require most.

Nuffin but a Bundle of Groans.

It being generally known that no collection would be taken up, there was an unusually large attendance of Lime Kilners, and when the bell rang the audience to order every bench seemed taken. Brother Garner looked the very picture of rosy health as he shook the kinks out of his spine, and said:

'Gem'len, what am dat objeck on dat sky-blue stool ober dar?'

'Dat's de water pail,' was the answer.

'Jess so, gemlen—jess so. If dat pail war painted red or blew what would it be?'

'Nuffin but a pail.'

'Jesso again. If we would paint dat pail, an' fresco de handle, an' silver plate de hoops, an' call it de Tower of London, it wouldn't be de tower enny moar dan it is now. We iz all agreed on dat—all but de women. My ole woman, who am black as de one spot of spades, lame in de leff leg, an' wid no more beauty dan de hind end of a butcher's cart, frizzes a curl ober her leff ear, ties a red ribbon aroun' her throat, puts on a bustle, squeezes her corset till she can't holler, an sail's down de street wid de ideah in her ear dat she's a turkey ob de first water. She reckons dat nobody can gaze on her widout a shiver of admiration, an' dat folks will emagine dat I own all de corner lots on de Brush-fa'm. But she's nuffin but my ole woman, arter all—nuffin but a bundle o' groans an' a heap o' aches. Walk out on de street an' what d'ye see? Ebery female in de lan' rubs paint on her cheeks an' powder on her face. Dey frizz deir ha'r squeeze up on deir corsets, nip along on deir toes, an' de hull aim is to deceive de men inter believin' dat dey am hansum and lubly. De uglier an' meaner lookin' de woman am, de more she frizzes and de harder she nips. De less money dey hev to dress on de richer de duds are, an' de moar jewelry dey wave aroun'. A man stans up in de broad light o' day, an' de hull world kin see if he's humbly an' ugly an' lame an' sneaky, but de woman sails along in a cloud of gorgeousness, an' deception doan come out till after she's got you fast. Ef a pig is a pig, why shud we call him a cookstove? Ef a woman is a woman, why de need of all dis paint an' powder an' nippin' aroun'? De white man doan preciate it, de nigger is sick of it, an' I tell you, gem'len, dat de time am cumin' when dis country am gwine to sigh mighty hard for a return of de days when a clean calico dress an' a healthy woman went aroun' in company."—*Detroit Press.*

Turkish Assault on Rhodes, July 27, 1480.

To prevent the construction of supplementary defenses, a cannonade of twenty-four hours was hurled through the breach. At sunrise on the 27th of July came the assault. The defenders, lying on the inner slope of the mound of ruins, worn out with long watching and continuous uproar, were mostly sunk in that deep sleep of utter weariness so well known to the soldier. Before they fairly awoke and commenced their battle, groups of Turks had scaled the ramparts on either side of the gap, and were firing down into it, while a body of some five hundred had succeeded in flanking the line and entering Jew Street.

The Grand Master, conceiving that the hour of martyrdom was at hand, unfurled the great standard of St. John and called upon his knights to follow him to death. Their first charge broke and slaughtered to the last man the unbelievers who had penetrated the city. Next they rushed to the captured ramparts; the stairs were choked with rubbish, but they mounted on ladders, the Turks meanwhile hurtling stones and pouring in missiles. Twice wounded, twice pushed down the ascent, D'Abusson was the first to reach the summit, and the first to drive his half-pike into an Osmanli. Several others fell under his thrust, and meantime his companions were by his side, swiftly regaining the walls.

Palæologus hurried forward a chosen body of janizaries to the support of his escaladers. Twelve of them, bound by a solemn oath to slay the Grand Master, fought their way up to him, and pierced his armor in three places. His followers, horror-stricken and roused to frenzy, rushed on the assailants with renewed fury, sweeping them down the steps and out of the breach. A general rout followed, bearing away the pasha himself, and tumbling back the fugitives into the Turkish intrenchments, while the swords of the Christians sprinkled the way with their blood.

It was the final effort of the invaders, and the final triumph of the defenders. On the 19th of August, after a furious siege of three months, Palæ withdrew his armament, carrying away 15,000 wounded and leaving 9000 dead. It grieves one to learn that the renegade escaped the bowstring of his wrathful master, and was merely punished for his failure with the loss of his dignities and banishment to Gallipoli.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Queer Will.

A curious will, says the Boston *Advertiser*, has just been settled in Berlin, containing a moral worth a wider circulation than a miser's last testimony often obtains. The poor man died when to general surprise it was found that he left 34,000 marks. The 30,000 in a package, signed and sealed, was to be given to his native town in Bavaria; 1,000 each to three brothers, and 1,000 to a friend with whom he had quarreled. It was stipulated that none of the four should follow the body to the grave, which suggestion the three brothers gladly accepted, but the quarreler walked alone and forfeited his thousand marks, for the sake of paying a last mitigating honor. When the package was opened for the town it disclosed another will giving the 30,000 to any of the four who should disregard the stipulation.

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AN OPEN LETTER

It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grubbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes" and "sticks," all would work, though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and you know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes, I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most loathsome pain, which at one time continued steadily for 36 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, teeth loose and decaying, constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the catarrh remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery freely, my blood and strength soon returned, and I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,

L. D. REMICK.

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Is Pectoral.

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April 12 1878-3m

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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Aug 17, 77-1y R & C

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April 12 1878-3m

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To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

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The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, adopted it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time three-fifths of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, **I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, in a majority of cases, with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions, when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works as a **marvel of the world.** This medicine I do not extol as a cureall, but it admirably fulfills **a singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

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